Czech Baroque funerary medals

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České barokní pohřební medaile. Sedmnáct medailí ze sbírky Národního musea v Praze ilustruje různé možnosti, které se jejich objednavatelům nabízejí. Úkolem úmrtní medaile je uchovat památku zemřelého pro budoucí generace obzvlášť trvanlivým způsobem. Každá odkazuje k antice a nemusí zrovna nést poprsí z profilu a latinský nápis. Mince představovaly nejtrvanlivější a dobře dostupné památky starého Říma, jehož obrazy jinak zmizely úplně a stavby ležely v ruinách. Ražba vlastních medailí slibuje zachovat osobní památku stejným způsobem. Více odražků, nejlépe bronzových, které se nevyplatí prodat mincovně jako drahý kov, zvyšuje šance, že se o zemřelém bude vědět i v době, kdy jeho portrét bude v galerii označen jako „Podobizna neznámého muže." I pokud si mohl dovolit vystavět dům, kostel nebo i klášter – jednoho dne z nich budou ruiny, tak jako z kdysi velkolepých staveb antiky. Ale i z těchto ruin vynesou budoucí archeologové na světlo jeho medaili.
Málokterá pohřební medaile má na reversu obrazový emblém nebo alegorii. Většinou jsou to nápisy. Medaile pravděpodobně v malém napodobují pohřební nápisy, jak je známe již od starověku. Antické stély a nápisy ukládali sběratelé do knihoven. Dodnes to vidíme třeba v císařské knihovně Karla VI. ve Vídni, kde jsou zazděné přímo na schodišti do knihovny. Tam také byla uložena numismatická sbírka, protože mince a medaile byly tak jako knihy zdrojem poučení o vynikajících mužích minulosti

The aim of a funerary medal is to preserve memory of the deceased for posterity in a durable way. Commissioning more copies increases chances that one will be remembered even at the times when one´s portrait at the National Gallery will be labeled "Unknown Man". Bronze medals are not worth melting down like gold ones and survive in higher numbers unlike paintings and buildings. Even if one was rich enough to build a house, church or charitable institution, one day they will be in ruins as the once monumental architecture of Ancient Greece and Rome. But from these very ruins the future archeologists will unearth one´s medal. Of course, one will not order bronze medals only. Some silver and few gold copies will demonstrate that one does not spare money on the deceased. Sending them to his friends nobody can say that the principal beneficary did not respect one´s husband, wife or childless uncle.

There are seventeen Czech Baroque funerary medals in the collection of The National Museum, Prague that well illustrate possible choices open to the bereaved. The combination of a portrait and inscription is the most frequent one. The inscription sums up the deceased, his social position and the length of his life. It is recommended that the medal portraits him in a favourable light.

The medal of George Duke of Legnica and Brzeg from 1653 bears his portrait and around it runs inscription „*George Rudolph, by the Grace of God Duke of Silesia, Legnica, Brzeg and lord of Zlotoryja"*, which continues on the other side „*deputy of His Sacred Imperial Majesty, High Stewart of both Silesian provinces. Born 22 January 1595, died 14 January 1653"*.

The medal was given the size of an ordinary 24kreutzer coin but it is lighter in weight. Coins minted by the Duke during his lifetime show his profile bust, the funerary medal depicts him full face.

The medal of Louis IV, Duke of Legnica and Brzeg shows his coat-of-arms instead of a portrait. The inscription reads „*Louis, Duke of Silesia, Legnica, Brzeg and lord of Zlotoryja. Born on the day of 19 April of the year 1616, died 24 November of the year 1663 at the age of 47 [years] and 31 weeks"*. There is also his motto *„The counsel of the Lord standeth"*. The medal is not only lighter but also smaller than ordinary currency of the Principality.

The medal of Elisabeth, Duchess of Legnica and Brzeg from 1664 has a similar design. It is explicitly dedicated to her memory as the inscription opens with words „*To the memory of Elisabeth Mary Charlotte, Countess Palatine of the Rhine"* and continues on the other side „*Duchess of Silesia, Legnica and Brzeg, example of chastity. Died 1664, on the 19th day of the month May, aged 25 years, 6 month and 28 days"*.The size of the medal is the same as the size of an ordinary 15kreuzer coin but it is again of lighter weight.

Louise, Duchess of Legnica lost her husband in 1672. He was fifty four. Only three years later she stood by the coffin of their only son, who was just fifteen. The duchess had medals struck to commemorate both.

Her husband´s medal portraits him as a soldier wearing a cuirass and general´s cloak. There is his motto „*Constantly and Sincerely"*. His name and dates are on the reverse: „*Christian, by the Grace of God Duke of Silesia, Legnica, Brzeg and Olawa. Born at Olawa in the year of Christ 1618 on 19 April, died at Legnica in the year of Christ 1672, 28 February"*.

The Duchess has decided to preserve son´s memory for posterity by four different medals and „*during the funeral banquet everybody without exeption was given bigger and smaller medals*." The first three look more like coins. Their inscriptions are similar, smaller ones have from necessity shorter text. The largest piece has on its obverse a figure wearing a cuirass and general´s cloack to suggest that a fifteen year-old boy was a soldier and leader. On the reverse is a long inscription "*The last descendant of the Piast ruler of Poland, the Duke almost in his fifteenth year of life, but as of age after nine months of ruling; on 21 November 1675 his life and nine centuries of the royal house lamentably*

ended; Silesia is in confusion, whether to be more grateful for the birth of the Piast or more sorrowful for the death of Georg Wilhelm".

The mother also ordered an oval medal, which combines portrait of the young duke on the obverse with an emblem on the reverse. There is an urn decorated with family coat-of-arms and aloe grows from it. The plant is blossoming, it has got buds on the top but some flowers already fall off. The image is accompanied by Latin inscription "*blossoming I fade"* which can also be translated as "*blossoming I die"* – a poignant summary of a short life of the fifteen year-old boy. The emblem was used by poet Daniel Casper von Lohenstein, who in his eulogy described the young duke, who „*faded away like an aloe that sprouts many gorgeous flowers but soon looses sap and life*." This same emblem of aloe decorates the duke´s metal sarcophagus.

Charles of Kunovice (1674 – 1698) was born in German exile, nevertheless the family, even in the third generation, still claimed its Moravian origin and the property that was confiscated in the 1620s. The Count was a soldier serving in Hesse, where his father was the head of the government. His parents paid for printing an illustrated elulogy and making a medal. There is coat-of-arms, name and the motto of the deceased on the obverse. The inscription points out that it is „*Symbol of Charles, Count of Kunovice: To the virtue no path is impassable"*. The word "symbol" reffers to both the coat-of-arms and the motto. The reverse shows a memorial tablet. Two angels hold a crown above it to indicate that for his virtue he was accepted into heaven. the inscription on the memorial tablet repeats his name in its full form: "*Charles, Count of Kunovice, Baron of Ostroh, Hluk and Loučka, Lord of Uherský Brod. Born in Kassel on the day of 13 August of the year 1674, died on the day of 6 April 1698. He lived long because he lived well for 23 years, 7 month, 3 weeks and 3 days. Buried the same month of the year 1698".*

The printed eulogy has got the title "*A rich reward and beautiful crown to the spiritual winner"*. That is the crown depicted on the medal. Philipp Otto Vietor prepared his sermon as a consolation to parents that their only son fulfilled during his short life the ideal of aristocratic virtues. His motto "*To the virtue no path is impassable"* is represented in the book by a drawing. Virtue stands on the peak of a steep hill holding a crown, ready for the winner who will ascend all the way towards her. An ideal soldier was expected to master not only "vis" – violent strength – but also "virtus" – moral excellence.

The medal of the Lord High Chancellor Nostitz (1610 – 1683) was not comissioned by his son but nephew "*in order that he does not end even after ending the office of Lord High Chancellor but that he lived long in the memory"*.

When the old Nostitz bought for the family the prestigeous Imperial county, Rieneck, he and his nephew pledged the allegiance to the Emperor. Both uncle and nephew were collectors of coins and medals.

The medal marking death of Prince Liechtenstein in 1773 was made by the order and at the expense of the Empress Maria Theresa. The Prince´s main achievement was the reorganisation and improvement of Austrian artillery. The obverse shows his statue surrounded by military trophies which had stood in the Armory in Vienna since 1758. The inscription explain that the medal is dedicated by "*Empress Maria Theresa to the restorer of the artillery, famous in both the art of war and peace, friend of the country and Herself*". She had the medals made in two sizes – 50 and 25 mm. The smaller ones were given to the soldiers once commanded by the Prince.

The commemorative coin of Sophie Catherine, Duchess of Legnica and Brzeg is an example of vague border between medal, commemorative coin and currency. It bears mark of value but it differs from ordinary 15kreutzer coins of the Principality both in size and appeareance. The trace of a loop indicates that it did not go into a purse but was worn proudly. The obverse shows a coat-of-arms and inscription „*Sophie Catherine, Duchess of Legnica and Brzeg"* that continues on the reverse „*the last but one of the line of dukes of Minsterberg-Olesnica, counts of Klodzko. Born in the year 1601, day of 2 September, married 1638, day of 22 February. Died 1659, day of 21 March"*. The final line gives its value „*One imperial orth*". An orth was a coin worth a quarter of thaler.

The Duchess and her niece were the last two members of the Royal House of Poděbrady, comming slowly to its end. That happened in 1686 and was marked by a large portrait medal with a long inscription on the other side, „*Daughter of Charles Friedrich, Duke of Minsterberg and Olesnica, wife of Sylvius, Duke of Württemberg and of Teck, mother of seven children and grandmother of eleven grandchildren, everywhere she gained credit; on 17 March 1686 a life which began on 2 May 1625 came to an end; also ended was the history of the Royal Family of Poděbrady, in no way however the renown of her virtue"*. The medal was comissioned by her son, member of a different dynasty.

Only very few funerary Baroque medals show some allegory or a pictorial emblem. Most have inscriptions. I believe they imitate on a small scale the inscriptions on tombstones that have been used since antiquity. These *stelae* later became collector´s items and were kept in libraries. These can still be seen today in the Imperial library in Vienna, where they are built into the walls of the library staircase. The library was also a place where Baroque numismatic collections were kept because coins and medals were considered together with books the best source of learning about prominent figures of the past.

Catalogue

1. George Rudolph, Duke of Legnica and Brzeg
Brzeg mint, 1653
Obv: bust and inscription
D:G.GEORG.RUDOLPH.DUX.SIL.LIG.BREG.ET GOLDBE: (*George Rudolph, by the Grace of God Duke of Silesia, Legnica, Brzeg and lord of Zlotoryja*)
Rev: S.CAES.MAI.VICAR.REG.SUPR.PRAEF.PER UTRAMQ SIL./ NATUS/ 22 IANUARII/ ANNO 1595/ OBIIT 14/ IANUARII/ 1653 (*deputy of His Sacred Imperial Majesty, High Stewart of both Silesian provinces. Born 22 January 1595, died 14 January 1653*).
H5-33.872 (AR, 29 mm; 4,79 g)
H5-33.487 (AR, 29,5 mm; 4,76 g)
Lit: Dewerdeck 1711, p. 353–358, no. 62; Monnoies en or 1759, p. 225; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 1702; Pieńkowski 2001, p. 95; Holečková 2010, p. 73, no. 103.

2. Sigismund Count Promnitz
Hermann Haffner (?), Nuremberg 1654
Dated and signed H H
Obv: bust and inscription SIGMVND.SEIFRID. S. R. I. COMES. A. PROMNITZ. L. B. IN.PLES. SOR. TRIB. ET. NAVMB (*Sigmund Seifrid of Promnitz, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Baron of Ples, Sora, Triebel and Naumburg*)

Rev: coat-of-arms and inscription NATVS. 1595. D.26. IVL. DENATVS. 1654. D. 30. IVN. FVIT.PROMARCHIO. ANN. XXXI+ (*Born 26 July 1595, died 30 June 1654, representative of the Margrave 31 years*).
H5-185.886 (AR, 41 mm and trace of loop; 17,25 g)
H5-180.599 (AR, 41 mm; 17,03 g)
Lit: Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 3960; Domanig 1907, p. 111, no. 704; Bogacz – Sakwerda 1999, p. 121.
Sigmund of Promnitz, whose grandmother was the Piast princess Helena, was named by the king as Regional Bailiff in Markgravate of Upper Lusatia, which he then administered for 31 years. A year before his death he was raised to the status of Imperial Count. Medals were not foreign to the Promnitz family. Sigmund's grandfather Seifrid ordered one in 1572 and another was issued by the family in 1613 on the death of Abraham Promnitz. From 1540 to 1560 Baltasar Promnitz minted his own gold coins as the Bishop of Wroclaw.

Literature on the subject attributes the mark *HH* on the medal to the Nuremburg engraver Hermann Haffner (1637–1691), who in 1654 was a mere seventeen years old. The composition of the bust in a rich cartouche with angels was taken over by the artist from the medal by Sebastian Dadler for the death of the Swedish king Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

3. Sophie Catherine, Duchess of Legnica and Brzeg
Brzeg mint, 1659
Obv: coat-of-arms and inscription SOPHIA CATHARINA DUCISS:SILES:LIGN:BREG:+ (*Sophie Catherine, Duchess of Legnica and Brzeg*)
Rev: PENULTIMA E STIRPE DUC:MONSTERB:OLSN:COMIT:GLAC:+/

NATA/ A:1601 D.2.SEPT:/ NUPTA/ 1638.D.22.FEBR/ DENATA/ 1659.D.21. MART./ EIN REICHS/ ORTH
(*the last but one of the line of dukes of Minsterberg-Olesnica, counts of Klodzko. Born in the year 1601, day of 2 September, married 1638, day of 22 February. Died 1659, day of 21 March. One imperial orth*).
H5-33.959 (AR, 30 mm; 7,13 g)
Lit: Dewerdeck 1711, p. 369–371, no. 70; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 1836; Pieńkowski 2001, p. 95–6.

4. Sophie Catherine, Duchess of Legnica and Brzeg – smaller
Brzeg mint, 1659
Obv: coat-of-arms and inscription SOPHIA CATHARINA DUCISS:SILES:LIGN:BREG:+ (*Sophie Catherine, Duchess of Legnica and Brzeg*)
Rev: PENULTIMA E STIRPE DUC:MONSTERB:OLSN:COMIT:GLAC:+/ NATA/ A:1601 D.2.SEPT:/ NUPTA/ 1638.D.22.FEBR/ DENATA/ 1659.D.21. MART./ EIN HALB REICHS/ ORTH (*the last but one of the line of dukes of Minsterberg-Olesnica, counts of Klodzko. Born in the year 1601, day of 2 September, married 1638, day of 22 February. Died 1659, day of 21 March. Half imperial orth*).
H5-185.915 (AR, 26 mm; 3,50 g)
Lit: Dewerdeck 1711, p. 369–371, no. 70; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 1837; Pienkowski 2001, p. 95–6.

5. Louis, Duke of Legnica and Brzeg
Brzeg mint, 1663
Obv: coat-of-arms and inscription
LUDOVICUS.DUX.SILESIAE.LIGNIC.BREG ET GOLD.+ (*Louis, Duke of Silesia, Legnica, Brzeg and lord of Zlotoryja*)
Rev: NATUS/ A.1616 D.19 APR./ DENATUS/ A.1663 D.24 NOV/ AETAT.47 HEBD/ 31/ CONSILIVM IEHOVAE STABIT+ (*born on the day of 19 April of the year 1616, died 24 November of the year 1663 at the age of 47 [years] and 31 weeks. The counsel of the Lord* standeth).
H5-85.386 (AR, 28 mm; 3,68 g – from Floss collection)
Lit: Dewerdeck 1711, p. 382–4, no. 78; Friedensburg-Seger 1901, no. 1889; Pieńkowski 2001, p. 98.
The medal quotes Duke´s motto taken from Psalm 33 (32), 11: *The counsel of the Lord standeth for ever.*

6. George III, Duke of Legnica and Brzeg
1664
Obv: bust and inscription GEORGIUS.III.DUX.SILES.LIGN.BREG.SUPR. CAP.SIL.+ (*George III, Duke of Silesia, Legnica and Brzeg, Lord Captain of* Silesia)
Rev: NATUS/ A:1611.D.4.SEP/ DENATUS/ A:1664.D 14.IUL/ AETAT.52. MENS./ X.DIE.X:/ DEO+PATRIAE+ET CAESARI+ (*born on the day of 4 September of the year 1611, died 14 July of the year 1664 at the age of 52 years, 10 month and 10 days. For God, Country and Emperor*)
H5-33.890 (AR, 32 mm; 7,34 g)
Lit: Dewerdeck 1711, p. 378–9; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 1864; Pieńkowski 2001, p. 97.
This commemorative piece differs from the coins of the day not only by its size but also by showing the Duke full face and not in profile.

7. Elisabeth Mary, Duchess of Legnica and Brzeg
1664
Obv: coat-of-arms and inscription MEM.ELISABETHAE.MARIAE. CHARLOTTAE.PALAT.RHENI.+ (*To the memory of Elisabeth Mary Charlotte, Countess Palatine of the Rhine*)
Rev: DUC.SIL.LIGN.BREG.EXEMPL.CASTITAT.+/ OBIIT/ MDCLXIV./ M.MAIO.D.XIX./ AET.AN.XXV/ MENS.VI:/ D XXIIX. (*Duchess of Silesia, Legnica and Brzeg, example of chastity. Died 1664, on the 19th day of the month May, aged 25 years, 6 month and 28 days*).
H5-33.891 (AR, 28 mm; 3,74 g)

Lit: Dewerdeck 1711, p. 377–8, no. 75; Monnoies en argent 1769, p. 435; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 1862; Pieńkowski 2001, p. 96.

8. Christian, Duke of Legnica and Brzeg
1672
Obv: Bust facing right in soldier´s armour and with general´s cloak, inscription .CONSTANTER:ET:SINCERE. (*Constantly and Sincerely*)
Rev: CHRISTIANVS.D.G.DVX.SIL.LIG.BREGE.WOL./ NAT.OLAV./ A.C.MDC.XIIX./ .XIX.APRIL./ DENAT.LIGNICI/ A.C.MDC.LXXII/ .XXIIX.FEBR. (*Christian, by the Grace of God Duke of Silesia, Legnica, Brzeg and Olawa. Born at Olawa in the year of Christ 1618 on 19 April, died at Legnica in the year of Christ 1672, 28* February).
H5-33.897 (AR, 37 mm; 11,58 g)
H5-33.557 (AR, 37,2 mm; 11,22 g)
Lit: Monnoies en argent 1769, p. 435; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 1947; Pieńkowski 2001, p. 98; Holečková 2010, p. 97, no. 169.

9. George Wilhelm, Duke of Legnica and Brzeg
goldsmith Samuel Koller, Brzeg, 1675
Dated and signed SK
Obv: bust and the inscription
GEORG. WILHELM. D: G. DVX. SILESIAE. LIGN.BREG. ET. WOLAVIENS. (*Georg Wilhelm, by the Grace of God Duke of Silesia, Legnica, Brzeg and Wolow*).
Rev: sixteen-line inscription: PIASTI. / ETNARCHAE POLONIAE / ULTIMUS. NEPOS.PRINCEPS / XV. VIX ANNOS. NAT. SED TAMEN / MAIORENNIS / POST NONIMESTRE DUCATUUM / REGIMEN / DIE XXI. NOVEMB. A: MDCLXXV. / SIBI. REGIAE. FAMILIAE / NOVEMQ.SECULORUM. SENIO. / FATALEM. FIGIT. TERMINUM. / AMBIGENTE. SILESIA / NUM.PIASTI. NATALIB. PL. GRATIAE / GEORGII GUILIELMI / FATO. PL. LACHRYMARUM / DEBEAT. (*The last descendant of the Piast ruler of Poland, the Duke almost in his fifteenth year of life, but as of age after nine months of ruling; on 21 November 1675 his life and nine centuries of the royal house lamentably ended; Silesia is in confusion, whether to be more grateful for the birth of the Piast or more sorrowful for the death of Georg Wilhelm*).
H5-33.573 (AR, 54,4 mm; 34 g)
H5-186.368 (AR, 54 mm; 32,62 g)
Lit.: Dewerdeck 1711, p. 398, no. 85; Monnoies en argent 1769, p. 435; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 1973; Więcek 1958, p. 68, no. 25; Pieńkowski 2001, p. 99–103; Holečková 2010, p. 109, no. 208.

10. George Wilhelm, Duke of Legnica and Brzeg – medium
goldsmith Samuel Koller, Brzeg, 1675
Dated and signed SK
Obv: GEORG.WILHELM.D:G.DVX.SILESIAE.LIGN.BREG.&.WOL* (*Georg Wilhelm, by the Grace of God Duke of Silesia, Legnica, Brzeg and Wolow*)
Rev: PIASTEAE./ REG.FAM.ULTIM,./ VIRTUTE.PRIMUS./ ANIMAM./ DIE.29.SEPTEMB.1660./ ACCEPTAM./ DEO.ITA IUBENTI:/ D.21. NOVEMB.1675./ ILLACHRVM.SILES./ REDDIDIT. (*The last of the Piast royal family but in virtue the first. According to the God´s will Silesia has on the day of 21 November mourned the soul accepted on the day of 29 September 1675*).
H5-33.574 (AR, 36,8 mm; 11,03 g)
Lit: Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 1974; Holečková 2010, p. 110, no. 210.

11. George Wilhelm, Duke of Legnica and Brzeg – small
goldsmith Samuel Koller, Brzeg, 1675
Dated and signed SK
Obv: .GEORG.WILHELM.D:G.DUX.SILESIAE.LIGN.BREG.&.WOL. (*Georg Wilhelm, by the Grace of God Duke of Silesia, Legnica, Brzeg and Wolow*)
Rev: PIASTE.AE./ REG.FAM.ULTIM,./ VIRTUTE.PRIMUS./ ANIMAM/ DIE.29.SEPTEMB.1660././ ACCEPTAM./ DEO.ITA.IUBENTI./ D.21. NOVEMB.1675./ ILLACHRUM.SILES./ REDDIDIT. (*The last of the Piast royal family but in virtue the first. According to the God´s will Silesia has on the day of 21 November mourned the soul accepted on the day of 29 September 1675*).
H5-186.460 (AR, 33 mm; 5,96 g)
H5-33.575 (AR, 33 mm; 5,44 g)

Lit: Dewerdeck 1711, p. 401, no. 89. Monnoies en or 1759, p. 85; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 1975; Wiecek 1958, no. 30; Pieńkowski 2001, p. 99–103; Holečková 2010, p. 110, no. 211.

12. George Wilhelm, Duke of Legnica and Brzeg
goldsmith Samuel Koller, Brzeg, 1675
Dated and signed SK
Obv: half length figure facing right, in soldier´s armour, with a general´s cloak and with a marshall´s baton**.** Inscription
+GEORG+WILHELM+D+G+DUX+SILESIAE+LIGN+BREG+ET+WOL+ (*Georg Wilhelm, by the Grace of God Duke of Silesia, Legnica, Brzeg and* Wolow).
Rev: aloe blossoming in urn with Dukes´s coat-of-arms. Inscription .DUM. FLORUI.MORIOR. (*blossoming I die*).
H5-185.916 (AR, 34:40 mm and trace of loop; 18,67 g – 1950 with collection of K. Chaura)
Lit: Dewerdeck 1711, p. 399, no. 86; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 1976.

The trace of now removed loop shows that medal was worn.

13. John Hartwig, Count of Nostitz
John Kittel, Breslau, 1683
Dated and signed I.K.

Obv: bust, wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription IOH. HARTW.S.R.I COMES DE NOSTITZ.SUPREMUS REGNI BOEMIAE CANCELLARIUS.NATUS A.1610.OBIIT VIENNAE 1683:/ MENSE OBIIT MARTIS MEDIUS PESTEM INTER ET HOSTEM UT POSSET MEDIUM SINE FINE TENERE BEATUS+ (*John Hartwig of Nostitz, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Lord High Chancellor of the Czech Kingdom. Born in the year 1610. Died in Vienna 1683. He died in the middle of the month of March, in the midst of the plague and the enemy, able to hold the midway to boundless bliss*)

Rev: coat-of-arms and inscription SUPREMO A.IS XXXI REGIS/ CANCELLARIO/ EQU.AUR.VELL: SUUS/ EX FRATRE NEPOS.ET SANG/ VINE HAERES./ CHRISTOPHORUS WENCESL:S.R.I/ COMES DE NOSTITZ.SAC.CAES. REG/ MAI.INTIM.ACTUAL:CONSILIAR/ CAM.ET DUCATUS GLOGOVIENS./ CAPITAN.ISTHOC/ MEMORIALE DEDIT./ QUO CANCELLARY SUPREMI/ MUNERE FUNCTUS/ DEFUNGI NEQUE AT MEMORI/ CUM MENTE SUPERSTES. (*To the Lord High Chancellor of the king for 31 years, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, this memorial is dedicated in order that he does not end even after ending the office of Lord Chancellor but that he lived long in the memory of Christoph Wenceslaus of Nostitz, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Privy and Actual Councillor to the Sacred Imperial and Royal Majesty, Chamberlain and Sheriff of the Duchy of Glogow, his descendant from his brother´s side, consanguinial* heir).

H5-121.627 (AR, 49 mm; 26,09 g)
H5-59.229 (AR, 49 mm; 24,20 g)
Lit.: Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 4116; Polívka 1996, p. 14–15.
The enemy mentioned on the medal refers to the Turkish siege of Vienna in 1683.

14. Elisabeth, Duchess of Wirtemberg
John Neidhardt, Bierutov 1686
Dated and signed I.N.
Obv: bust facing right, wearing a veil. Inscription ELISABET MARIA. DUC. WURTEMB. TEC. (*Elisabeth Maria, Duchess of Württemberg and of Teck*)
Rev: in a wreath the fourteen-line inscription CAR. FR. D. MONST. OLS. / FILIA. / SYLVII. DUC.WURT. ET TEC. / CONIUX. / VII. LIBERORUM. ET XI NEPOTUM. / MATER. ET. AVIA. / UBIQ. BENE MERITA. / D. 17. MARTY. A. C. 1686. / VITAM. /QUAM. A: C. 1625. D. II. MAY. COEPERAT / ET.IMUL. PODIBRAT. REG. FAMILIAE / MEMORIAM. /NON. ITEM. VIRTUTIS. SUAE. / FAMAM. FINIIT.
(*Daughter of Charles Friedrich, Duke of Minsterberg and Olesnica, wife of Sylvius, Duke of Württemberg and of Teck, mother of seven children and grandmother of eleven grandchildren, everywhere she gained credit; on 17 March 1686 a life which began on 2 May 1625 came to an end; also ended was the history of the Royal Family of Poděbrady, in no way however the renown of her virtue*).
H5-150.742 (AR, 46 mm; 27,97 g)
H5-33.941 (AR, 47 mm)

Lit: Dewerdeck 1711, p. 446–447; Köhler VI, 1734, p. 401–408; Monnoies en argent 1769, p. 343. Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 2329; Więcek 1958, p. 76, no. 28.

15. Charles, Count of Kunovice

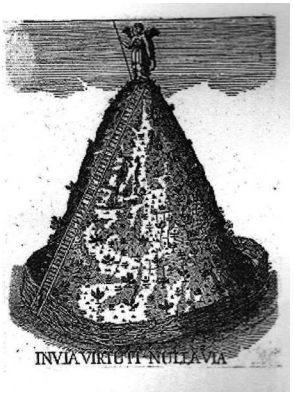
1698

Obv: coat-of-arms and inscription SYNBO.CAROLI.COMITIS. DE.KVNOWITZ.INVIA.VIRTUTI.NULLA.VIA. (*Symbol of Charles, Count of Kunovice. To the virtue no path is impassable*)

Rev: Inscription CAROLUS.COMES.DE.KUNOWITZ.L.B.I.O.H.E.L.D.I.H. and tombstone crowned by two angels, skull beneath. Inscription on the tomb NATUS CASSELIS/ DIE 13.AUGUST ÃÕ/ MDLXCIV.DENATUS/ DIE 6.APRILIS/ MDCXCIIX.VIXIT/ DIU QUIA BENE/ VIXIT ANNOS XXIII/ MENSES 7./ SIPTIMANAS 3 DIES 3/ EODEMQUEM MENSE SEPULTUS/ 1698 (*Charles, Count of Kunovice, Baron of Ostroh, Hluk and Loučka, Lord of Uherský Brod. Born in Kassel on the day of 13 August of the year 1674, died on the day of 6 April 1698. He lived long because he lived well for 23 years, 7 month, 3 weeks and 3 days. Burried the same month of the year 1698*).

H5-114.938 (AR, 39 mm; 26,01 g)

Lit: Domanig 1907, no. 705.



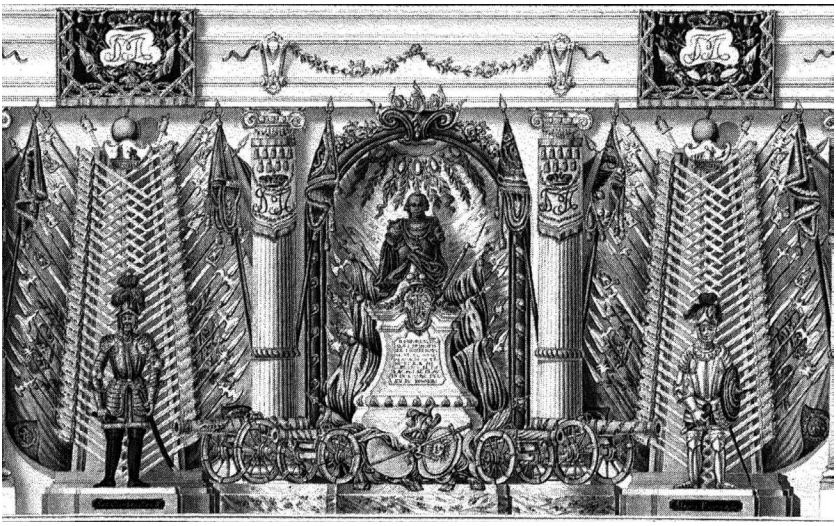
Illustrations from Kunovice´s Eulogy, 1698

16. Joseph Wenceslaus Prince of Liechtenstein
Vienna, Anton Widemann 1773
Dated and signed A.WITEMAN
Obv: bust facing right, wearing soldier´s armour, general´s cloak and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription IOS.WENC.S.R.I.PR. DE.LICHTENSTEIN.OPP.ETCARN.DVX.COM.RITTB.(*Joseph Wenceslaus of Liechtenstein, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of Opava and Krnov, Count Rietberg*)
Rev: statue of the prince surrounded by military trophies, inscription M.THERESIA.AVG./ RESTITVTORI.ARMAMENTARIAE/ BELLI. PACISQ.ARTIBVS INLVSTRI/ AMICO PATRIAE ET SVO/ MDCCLXXIII (*Empress Maria Theresa to the restorer of the artillery, famous in both the art of war and peace, friend of the country and Herself, 1773*).

H5-185.928 (AR, 50 mm; 43,53 g)
H5-114.478 (AR, 50 mm; 43,39 g)
H5-180.793 (AE, 50 mm; 45,78 g)
H5-185.929 (tin, 50 mm; 38,63 g)
Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 358, no. CCLIV; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 3183; Joseph Wenzel von Liechtenstein 1990; Divo 2000, p. 66–69, no. 71–74.

17. Joseph Wenceslaus Prince of Liechtenstein – smaller
Vienna, Johann Wenzel Hayndl
1773
Dated not signed
Obv: bust facing right, wearing soldier´s armour, general´s cloak and with the Order of the Golden Fleece. Inscription I.WENC.S.R.I.PR. DE.LICHTENSTEIN.O.ET.C.D.C.R. (*Joseph Wenceslaus of Liechtenstein, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of Opava and Krnov, Count Rietberg*)
Rev: statue of the prince surrounded by military trophies, inscription M.THERESIA.AUG./ RESTITVTORI.REI/ ARMAMENTARIAE/ 1773 (*Empress Maria Theresa to the restorer of the artillery, 1773*).
H5-185.926 (AV, 25 mm; 4.33g)
H5-164VIIIaAV7 (AV, 25 mm; 4,34 g)
H5-57.150 (AR, 25 mm; 4 g)
H5-114.939 (AR, 25 mm; 3,98 g)
H5-114.940 (AR, 25 mm; 3,97 g)
H5-185.927 (AR, 26 mm; 3,96 g)
H5-114.941 (AR, 25 mm; 3,95 g)
H5-185.068 (AR, 25 mm cm; 3,72 g)

H5-69ARVIIIc16 (25 mm, hole and loop; 3,56 g)
Lit: Schaumünzen 1782, p. 360, no. CCLIV; Friedensburg – Seger 1901, no. 3184; Divo 2000, p. 70–71, no. 75–77.



Paul Loebhardt and Matthäus Wanick, The Armory in Vienna, 1818.

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